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U. S. 'AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN' DENOUNCED

AU252037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Agencies report that during the early morning of 25 April, the United States carried out a serious act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is reported that a number of aircraft of the U.S. Air Force carrying groups of special commando troops attempted to seize the U.S. personnel kept prisoner in the compound of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. This barbaric act failed utterly. A communique issued today by Gen Shadmehr, chief of staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, states that two U.S. aircraft carrying U.S. Marines and CIA agents collided and were destroyed as a result of being pursued by the Iranian Air Force while trying to (?land) near Tabas, a city in central Iran. All crew members of both aircraft were killed.

In a message addressed to the country at 1200 GMT, President Carter attempted to mitigate this shameful defeat of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. President declared with unprecedented cynicism that this act of aggression against Iran had been prepared for a long time at his order. Nor did he fail to make new threats and exert blackmail, including threats of using military force on an even larger scale. This bandit-like act which affects the sovereignty of the Iran state is a continuation of all the diplomatic, political and military activity of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian people following the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty. These new acts of U.S. imperialism against Iran once again show that its policy of force and armed intervention remains not only unchanged, but is even being intensified and expanded. This time, too, the U.S. imperialists have attempted to justify this serious and aggressive act of war against the Iranian people by speculating with the question of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But the question of the hostages is only a pretext. The U.S. imperialists are using it to achieve their aims, that is, the restoration of their destroyed neocolonialist positions and the suppression of the revolution in Iran, which serves as an example of inspiration and encouragement to other Muslim peoples.

The Iranian people, who have faced numerous pressures and threats from U.S. imperialism with the courage and valor characterizing them, have again faced up to this aggressive act too, and they are remaining firmly on their just positions. They have condemned this brutal interference by Washington with indignation and hatred and are committed to struggle to the very end in defense of their rights. The intervention of U.S. aircraft, declared Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, is a violation of Iranian territory on the part of U.S. forces. We consider this action to be extremely hostile. He termed the dispatching of U.S. aircraft an act of war by the United States against Iran and compared this act with the occupation of Austria by Hitler at the beginning of World War II. At the same time, the Iranian people are condemning the aggressive act of U.S. imperialism through numerous demonstrations throughout the country, and are celebrating the shameful failure of the action carried out by the U.S. forces. This action, as was stressed in the slogans shouted by the demonstrators, represents the burial of Carter's policy. The demonstrators shouted slogans that Carter and U.S. imperialism will come to an end. Tens of thousands of people gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In addition to their hatred of U.S. imperialism and its criminal activity, they also expressed their readiness to defend the Iranian revolution against all enemies, no matter where they may come from.

SHEHU HAILS ZIMBABWE VICTORY IN MESSAGE TO MUGABE

AU172030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe:

On the occasion of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and personally, to convey to you, and through you to the people of Zimbabwe, greetings and cordial wishes.

This historic victory of the friendly Zimbabwe people is a result of its prolonged armed struggle against colonialism and imperialism. In this prolonged, difficult, but just struggle, the Zimbabwe people have always enjoyed the resolute support of the Albanian Government and people. We wholeheartedly wish your people successes in consolidating the victories achieved, in their progress and prosperity and in their struggle to defend their national sovereignty against the conspiracies and neocolonialist plans of the superpowers and other imperialist powers. We greet the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe as an independent and sovereign country and express the wish that relations of friendship and sincere cooperation between our two peoples and countries for their common good may develop and strengthen.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM ZIMBABWE

AU281315 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from Zimbabwe where it attended the ceremony of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

DEFENSE MINISTER HASBIU ATTENDS NEWSPAPER ANIVERSARY MEETING

AU282030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A jubilee meeting was organized in one of the halls of the central house of the People's Army in Tirana this afternoon on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of the first edition of the newspaper LUFTETARI, central organ of the People's Defense Ministry. Attending were servicemen, veterans, volunteer correspondents and associate workers of the newspaper; journalists and leading cadres of the central press, ATA, radio-television and Albanian Union of Journalists; and other guests. Also attending were Comrades Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of people's defense; Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee member; Dhimiter Tona, chief of the press sector attached to the party Central Committee; and other comrades.

Bajram Balla, director of the Culture and Propaganda Directorate of the People's Defense Ministry, presided over the meeting. Fuat Celiku, chief editor of the newspaper LUFTETARI, spoke on the occasion. Maliq Sadushi, deputy minister of people's defense, then read the greetings message sent by Comrade Kadri Hasbiu, minister of people's defense, to the board of newspaper LUFTETARI on the occasion of the anniversary. Certificates of honor were then distributed to the volunteer correspondents and associate workers of the newspaper LUFTETARI. The winners of a contest which was organized on the occasion were then announced. The meeting sent a telegram to the AWP Central Committee. An artistic performance followed.

CONFERENCE ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT HELD IN TIRANA

AU261259 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Ministry of Industry and Mining, the Ministry of the Light and Food Industry and Tirana State University organized this morning at the lecture hall of the Palace of Culture a scientific conference pertaining to the problems of the further development of the chemical synthesis industry.

The conference is attended by working people from various enterprises of this sector, specialists, Tirana University professors, leading cadres from central departments and others. The conference is also attended by Pali Miksa, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Industry and Mining Xhafer Spahiu; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and others.

In the opening speech, Xhafer Spahiu spoke about the achievements of the chemical industry in general and of the chemical synthesis industry in particular, as well as about its further development in the future. Various reports and papers were then read out. Altogether, 4 reports and over 60 papers will be read to the conference, which will last 2 days.

SHEHU RECEIVES DELEGATION ON BORDER GUARDS' 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU2611l40 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tirana, April 26 (ATA) The member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Mehmet Shehu received a group of border guards and inhabitants of the border zones who handed over to him the message of greetings of the effective border forces and inhabitants of the border zones addressed to the first secretary of the party's Central Committee and general commander of the armed forces of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha on the occassion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the border forces.

Present at the reception was also the alternate-member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, Simon Stefani as well as the member of the party's Central Committee Rexhep Kolli and the vice-minister of internal affairs, Raqi Iftica.

The message of greetings addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha has passed through all the units and inhabited centres of the border zones. Through this message of greetings, the border guards once more express their ardent love for the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, for the people and socialist homeland and pledged that they will always be vigilent guards and in complete readiness to safeguard the borders of the PSR of Albania.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu had a very warm and cordial talk with the border guards. On behalf of the party's Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, I and Comrade Simon Stefani thank you and wish you and, through you all the border guards and inhabitants of border zones, the festival of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the border forces. [as received]

Comrade Mehmet Shehu instructed them to further enhance their revolutionary vigilance and constantly strengthen their cooperation and links with the people, to further improve border guard's morale figure and raise their ideological, military and professional level so as to carry out, as always with honour, the sacred and glorious duty for the defense of the borders of the socialist homeland.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO IRAQ--A delegation of the Albanian trade unions led by Hajro Zeneli has left to attend the May Day celegrations in Iraq, at the invitation of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80 AU]

HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN 'PRETEXT' FOR MILITARY INCURSION

AU281351 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Apr 80 p 6

[Georgi Kaloyanov commentary: "Dangerous Adventure"]

[Text] The world is concerned. The military operation for the rescue of the American hostates in Tehran is an unprecedented step which might provoke an armed conflict with unpredictable consequences. Although the operation ended unsuccessfully, this by no means changes the state of affairs. The threat of U.S. military measures against Iran remains.

President Carter declared that this operation, which he ordered called off after the incident involving the U.S. aircraft somewhere between the Persian Gulf and Tehran, was adopted for "humanitarian reasons." This is not true. What kind of "humanitarism" can be produced by an operation which in order to be carried out would have ended in bloodshed and when the fate of the hostages would have been uncertain, under all circumstances. The students who occupy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have declared on several occasions that they could not guarantee the life of the hostages in the event of any U.S. attempt to conduct a military action.

Actually this operation is an attempt at a military landing and here lies the great danger for peace in the area. The hostages are nothing but a pretext for this is not the right way to rescue them. People in the United States are perfectly aware of this fact. On the Iranian side it has been said that in order to settle the question of the hostages the United States should no longer protect the former shah and should admit its responsibility for his crimes against the Iranian people which is even more important. In addition to this the United States should stop threatening the people of Iran.

The American-Iranian conflict is exacerbated and is being complicated not because of the problem of hostages, but because of the hostile policy of the United States against Iran. It began with economic sanctions and ends with military threat. The U.S. froze Iranian deposits in U.S. banks, stopped any imports of goods by Iran, and severed diplomatic relations. All this is accompanied by military threats and rattling of arms around the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. The United States cannot accept the lost positions in Iran, where at the time of the shah it used to act as if it were its own territory. The oil resources in those areas, and not concern for the hostages, are the source of inspiration for the American hostility against Iran.

Things have been even more alarming since the United States has been trying to involve its West European allies in the conflict with Iran. The same applies to Canada and Japan. There has been a certain success in this respect. The nine EEC countries, subjected to heavy pressure, agreed to participate in the economic blockade against Iran, "if the U.S. hostages in Tehran are not freed by 17 May 1980." Japan and Canada declared their solidarity. As becomes evident, however, the U.S. policy does not restrict itself to economic sanctions, but envisages military measures. Thus, the U.S. allies are facing a great risk.

The whole affair does not end with the successful military operation. The United States is proceeding downhill on dangerous adventures and is exposing the world to heavy trials.

VANCE RESIGNATION 'DEFEAT' FOR PRESIDENT CARTER

AU281934 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, April 28--The resignation of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has shown that in the U.S. Government there are people who do not completely agree with the policy as conducted by President Carter.

The concrete occasion for the resignation is the differences on the abortive military action in Iran, adopted in the decision of the President. Mr Vance has shown more realism than the head of state in foreseeing the thoroughly unfavourable response it aroused among the world public and among the U.S. allies, which will seriously damage the prestige of the United States and their policy. As a leader of the U.S. diplomacy Mr Vance has declined to share the President's and the government's responsibility for such a reckless operation.

The resignation of the American secretary of state reveals the split in the U.S. ruling circles, not on the basics of U.S. policy, but on the style and methods of the U.S. head of state in conducting this policy.

The resignation is also the result of differences between the "hawks" and the more moderate in the government, one exponent of whom is Mr Vance.

Of late President Carter has almost unfailingly been solidary with his inspirer and closest adviser on the questions of foreign policy, Mr Brzezinski, the chief exponent of the hard-line policy of confrontation with all countries disapproving of the American dictation, and a fierce adversary of detente between the East and the West.

On the one hand, the resignation of Vance shows the superiority of the adherent of adventurism in the American policy, but on the other, it is a defeat for President Carter, who is the sufferer of the hardest blow from his foreign disaster in connection with his Iranian adventure. The resignation of Mr Vance stirred up an exceptionally strong response from the West European allies of the United States who saw the most balanced member of the American Government in the person of the former American secretary of state. After the Iranian adventure of President Carter and the resignation of Mr Vance, the crisis among the West Europeans in their feelings of trusts for the United States cannot but deepen. Because those ruling circles in the West European allies of the USA, who unreservedly backed the policy of President Carter are now seeing that this policy had not been endorsed by the chief of the American diplomacy himself.

Unquestionably among the ruling circles of the United States there are politicians who see or will start seeing the hazardous consequences of the course adopted by President Carter to the interests of their own country.

U.S. USING CUBAN 'RENEGADES' FOR SLANDER CAMPAIGN

AU290732 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Apr 80 p 4

[Velin Mishev article: "Suspicious 'Coincidences'"]

[Text] In the beginning it was the carefully organized "salvation from communism" for the persons who gathered in the Peruvian Embassy, defined by the Western mass media as "human rights fighters." Actually, they were persons whose names have long figures on the lists of those Cuban services which insure public order as antisocial elements. Afterwards, when a tense atmosphere had been created as a result of attempts to strain the relations between Cuba and some Latin American countries, (mostly Andean Pact countries) and the forthcoming anniversary of Playa Jiron defeat of the counterrevolutionaries (19 April 1961), the announcement came that the U.S. Armed Forces would be conducting joint maneuvers in the Carribean area. It was a most suspicious "coincidence" that the maneuvers included a landing of elite troops at Guantanamo Base, still illegally occupied by the United States on the basis of "agreements" concluded with the dictator Batista, who has been discarded on history's dunghill. The landing took place on 19 April. Was this a coincidence? The answer can be found in GRANMA's editorial of 21 April, which defined the "maneuver" as a "dress rehearsal for aggression against our country." [paragraph continues]

To make the situation even clearer, the Republican Ronald Reagan, one of the candidates for the presidency, stated that he would have ordered a blockade of Cuba...in order to compel the Soviet Union to halt its assistance to Afghanistan.

Even the most prejudiced clearly understand that this is a concerted campaign against socialist Cuba aimed, on the one hand, at the local level, at slandering the island of freedom in the eyes of the regional Latin American peoples (mostly those of Central America), who are progressing well in their struggle for national self-assertion, and on the other, at the international level, at contributing to violent anti-Sovietism.

It seems, however, that the effort has not been successful. The worthy response to it was the multi-million demonstration of Havana working people on 19 April in front of the Peruvian Embassy. Demonstrators warmly showed their support for government policy. The renegades were allowed to leave the country as soon as possible, by air and by sea. Despite U.S. pressure a number of Latin American governments did not want to "strain" their relations with Cuba, and those who did acted without the support of their countries' broad public. As far as the threat of intervention is concerned, one must recall that 19 years ago a similar intervention ended in a shameful defeat. There is no doubt that further attempts will have the same result.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS; CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU281916 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited our country from 20-24 April 1980 at the invitation of Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the visit talks were held on bilateral relations between the two countries and the two deputy ministers briefed each other on a wide range of subjects concerning the international situation.

Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture and Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, as representatives of their respective countries, signed a document on the activities of the respective culture and information centers of their two countries. The document was signed in Sofia.

The signing ceremony was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and by high-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Committee of Culture.

Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary in Sofia, was also among those present.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU281511 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)--The ministries of foreign trade of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement here on cooperation in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects in third countries. Cooperation will extend on research work, designing, building and assembly work. The document was signed by the heads of the two ministries, Mr Khristov and Mr Andrej Barcak. The Czechoslovak minister was received by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Joint construction in third countries is a new form in Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation, which have been developing and strengthening their relations of industrial joint production and specialization for years.

In the result of this development products manufactured on the basis of industrial joint production and specialization account for 30 percent of bilateral trade.

The new forms of cooperation are also contributing to the fast increase of trade between the two countries. Bilateral trade is planned to exceed the 2,000 million roubles mark in the 1976-1980 five-year period, which stands for a 50 percent increase over the trade effected in the previous five-year period. The growth of trade is due predominantly to the growing bilateral deliveries of engineering products, chemical goods, electronic and electrical engineering items. And in these very industries industrial joint production and specialization between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are the maturest and best developed in form.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MALTESE MINISTER 28 APRIL

AU2816?5 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] On 28 April Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Wistin Abela, Malta's minister of development, energy, posts and telecommunications, and (Alexandr Spridon), secretary of Malta's Labor Party.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Venelin Kotsev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Malta, attended the meeting.

TODOROV, KUBADINSKI RECEIVE TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU291420 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Rashidi Kawawa, minister of defence and national service of the United Republic of Tanzania today. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence, attended the meeting.

Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian economic and techno-scientific committee, received the delegation of the Armed Forces of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by Mr Rashidi Kawawa, minister of defence and national service.

The fulfillment of the economic agreements was reviewed in a cordial atmosphere and the possibilities for further development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two parties to the talks were discussed.

'ARAFAT VIEWS MIDEAST SITUATION, LAUDS BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU261610 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 26 Apr 80

["Text" of interview given by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, to Bulgarian journalists presumably in Damascus, Syria on 22 April 1980]

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--During the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, to Syria, the Bulgarian journalists accompanying him interviewed Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). On the return of the delegation the special BTA correspondent Stefan Tikhchev brought the text of the interview, which reads as follows:

Question: How do you estimate the political situation in the Middle East today?

Answer: The situation we are in today is very critical especially after this U.S. military parade.

As you know, their navy occupies important points in the area from the Philippines to the Middle East. In recent times the U.S. military presence in that area is growing. New war units are being deployed in the bases on Diego Garcia Island, a new military subdivision is being set up--"emergency shift deployment force," with which the USA can quickly appear in our neighbourhood. So, in my view, the United States are aspiring towards an escalation of tension. If we add the Camp David conspiracy to all this, those accords reached between Carter and Begin and later between Carter and As-Sadat--all this means that they will persist in plotting against our people, against the people of Palestine. This means nothing else but new slavery for our people and the prospect of being left without a fatherland again.

Question: What is your opinion of the results of the fourth conference of the steadfastness front countries?

Answer: The work of this conference and what has been achieved at it is of great importance especially in view of the critical situation in the Middle East which I mentioned before. The conference of the steadfastness front countries has shown that the countries participating in it continue to pursue their line and that it is a clear and strong one. It shows that we have our own strategy to counteract the U.S. and Israeli plot against the Arab peoples, and also to oppose the U.S. attempts at turning our region into a zone of American influence. We have voiced our stand clearly--we are against the Camp David conspiracy. We also clearly stated that we were determined to develop our strategic relations with our allies--the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. These are the major movements which have been announced. Apart from it, let us not forget that we have established a military and political command--or military command and political leadership, we set up a political committee, information committee, etc. This can give you an idea of the importance of what has been done in Tripoli and of the Arab peoples' attitude toward their friends and comrades all over the world.

Question: How do you assess the relations between the Palestinian revolution and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, bearing in mind your present meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov too?

Answer: First of all I would like to emphasize that I cannot forget one fact--Mr Todor Zhivkov was the first head of state of the socialist countries whom I met. This means a lot for us as a revolution, as people fighting for independence. Every one knows that we have strong, strategical links with Bulgaria, with the leadership of the Bulgarian people, with the government of the Bulgarian people, with the entire friendly Bulgarian people. Today we had a very fruitful dialogue with State Council President Todor Zhivkov. I want to stress the great importance of these talks.

Question: Would you share your estimation of the importance of Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to Syria and the results of it?

Answer: This visit is very important because of the circumstances we and our Syrian brothers are facing. You know that both we and the Syrians are facing a very cruel conspiracy. As-Sadat's regime has become not only neutral but it ever passed over in the opposite trench--the trench of the enemies. So now the whole burden of confrontation is concentrated here, in Syria. This is why this visit is so important. It confirms the sound relationship of Bulgaria and the Arab peoples, of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples, of Bulgaria and the Palestinian people.

MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAVE BULGARIA 26 APRIL

AU261625 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--The Mongolian parliamentary delegation led by the President of the people's Great Hural of Mongolia Nyamyn Lubsanchultem, which was on a visit to Bulgaria, left this country today.

The head of the Mongolian delegation told a BTA reporter: "During our stay we became familiar with the successes of the fraternal Bulgarian people in building up a developed socialist society under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the Bulgarian Communist Party. Our visit to Bulgaria can be assessed as a fresh contribution to the consolidation of our fraternal friendship and cooperation. All over your country we could feel the cordiality and hospitality of the Bulgarian people, of the workers. The exchange of experience between our parliamentary delegations will promote still further the deepening and strengthening of the sincere friendship between our countries and peoples, of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union".

MLADENOV CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU211926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, in which he conveys most sincere greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Bulgaria and Mongolia. The telegram points out the ascending development of fraternal friendship and of comprehensive, fruitful cooperation between the two countries and expresses high appreciation for the contribution Mongolia made in the struggle against the attempts of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism in Asia, and to the implementation of a coordinated and peace-loving policy among the fraternal socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES SWAPO ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

AU211937 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 21 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the South West African People's Organization.

The message reads in part: "Under the guidance of their combat vanguard SWAPO the people of Namibia are waging a selfless struggle against colonialism and racism, for national independence and keeping the territorial integrity of their fatherland, for doing away with radical discrimination and building a democratic society."

The telegram conveys the unflinching solidarity of the BCP and Bulgaria with the heroic struggle of SWAPO--the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, and the conviction that the just cause of the Namibian people will triumph.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON ELECTION

AU281134 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has sent the following telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party:

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the communists, and on behalf of all working people in the Bulgarian People's Republic as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you most sincere congratulations on your election to the post of secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists, as in the past, will also in the future continue to be on the side of the Yemeni working people and express their conviction that under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party--their revolutionary vanguard--the people of Yemen will continue successfully to build their new society in accordance with the path to socialism, which they have chosen.

We are deeply convinced that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party will develop and be intensified both in the interest of the Bulgarian and Yemeni peoples and in the interest of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and social progress.

I wish you, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir, vigorous health and fruitful work in your highly responsible post for the prosperity of the friendly people of Democratic Yemen.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

AU251523 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--Today a constituent assembly of the industrial economic association was held here. It was attended by representatives of more than 120 economic organizations and their subdivisions, engineering organizations, research institutes, higher educational establishments, techno-scientific unions and banks.

A report on the tasks of the association was delivered by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The assembly was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Stanko Todorov and other party and state leaders.

After the debates the constituent assembly approved a statute and elected the board of the association.

Mr Ognyan Doynov was unanimously elected chairman of the industrial economic association.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MEETING IN MEZDRA 29 APRIL

AU291100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The builders and assembly workers of the subsection at the Transtroy state economic enterprise in the town of Mezdra today joined the big transportation sectors of Sofia, Mezdra, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Dubovo, Karlovo and Sofia into a single electric grid. Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Peko Takov; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and other high-ranking party and state leaders were present.

A large meeting was held on the occasion, at which Minister Vasil Tsanov read a report. He emphasized that the commissioning of this electric grid will save some 90,000 tons of diesel oil annually for the national economy.

Peko Takov read a State Council decree presenting orders and medals to transportation workers and specialists who have achieved high successes in the building, electrification and application of this project.

Cordially welcomed with "Glory to the Party" slogans, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first party and state leader, delivered a speech. His speech was frequently interrupted with prolonged and stormy acclamations and slogans. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cut the tricolor ribbon and declared this electrified section of our motherland open.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS WRITERS UNION IN SOFIA 22 APRIL

AU251800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Summary] "Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, yesterday met with the Bulgarian Writers Union at the Vitosha Hotel. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture and chiefs of creative unions, were present."

Zhivkova acquainted those present with some of the most important events in the development of Bulgarian cultural life and with the topical tasks facing culture during the stage of building an advanced socialist society. "Lyudmila Zhivkova discussed the basic trends of Bulgaria's cultural policy that are connected with the dynamic development of the world cultural process in which our people are taking a worthy place." She said: "The elaborated cultural programs will contribute to the further consolidation of the social role of culture in our life and the introduction of the social-state principle in the entire cultural life will have a decisive importance in this respect. The democratization of the cultural processes will enable the creators of cultural assets and the people's masses to more actively participate in the building and management of culture."

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CINEMATOGRAPHERS CONGRESS

AU281112 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 April 1980 on pages 1 and 2, carries the 4,600-word report on the second congress of the Bulgarian Cinematography Workers Union, held in Sofia and attended by Lyudmila Zhivkova, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Lyubomir Pavlov and many other officials, as well as by guests from the GDR, the USSR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the CSSR.

The report includes the 1,800-word BCP Central Committee greetings message to the congress, which was read by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. In this greetings message the BCP Central Committee praises the upsurge of cinematographic art under socialism and dwells in particular on the development of various cinematographic branches, pointing out that stress should be laid on the topical subject of socialist construction in Bulgaria. Dealing with the subject of criticism and film reviews the greetings message emphasizes the necessity of just and constructive criticism and on the need to avoid excessive praise on the one hand and superficial, disrespectful remarks on the other hand. The greetings message states that criticism must help the film workers, especially the young ones, in their development instead of discouraging them. The last portion of the greetings message dwells on the ideological significance of cinematographic work and points out as follows in this connection: "The satisfaction of the increased demands of the spectators, the development of their improved esthetic taste and higher criteria--all these things force the cinematography workers to more carefully study the processes of development and to adopt a more differentiated approach without giving in either to trends of elitism or to trends of primitivism. We should not forget that the most important prerequsite for an effective ideological-esthetic influence is the high quality of a cinematographic product, of a film whose heroes must leave the screen and must become the true companions of our people in practical life." The BCP Central Committee greetings message further wishes the Bulgarian cinematography workers successes and exhorts them to devote important productions to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and to the 90th anniversary of the BCP, which are important forthcoming events.

PRACE: AFGHAN TERRORISTS HAVE U.S.-MADE CHEMICAL GRENADES

AU281250 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Article signed (HR): "Barbarousness Unlimited"]

[Text] One of the armed terrorist gangs sent by the enemies of the Afghan revolution from bases in Pakistan to raid areas of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in which people's power has been attaining increasing successes, was liquidated a few days ago. This time, however, it emerged that the counterrevolutionaries were not equipped with the usual conventional arms but were in possession of a much more treacherous weapon. The diversionist group had U.S.-made chemical grenades at its disposal.

Shortly afterwards the weapons of the liquidated terrorists were made available for inspection by journalists, who also witnessed their impact on test animals. These barbarous weapons, the chemical grenades of the GS 517 type, had already been tested many times by the U.S. Army during its long and brutal aggression in Vietnam. There, too, they had demonstrated not only their immediate deadly effects on the psychological state of human beings, but also the fact that they bring about long-range genetic changes in the future generations.

This time, those barbarous chemical weapons, condemned many times by the world public, were to be deployed against the peaceful Afghan civilian population, whose "offenses" in the eyes of imperialists and Maoists is their wish to lead their lives according to their own ideas. Thanks to prompt action by the Afghan Armed Forces, the bandits were unable to make use of those weapons in Herat Province, where they were rendered harmless. However, it cannot be excluded that other terrorists also are armed with U.S.-made chemical grenades, terrorists who after the end of the winter season are being sent en masse into Afghan territory.

Those responsible for similar actions--how they must hate the Afghan revolution! Moreover, the ruling circles in the imperialist countries again proved that in their efforts to thwart that revolution they will cast aside all beautiful words about humaness and peace. They are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people and will not stop at using even the most barbarous means. But the evil plans to asphyxiate the revolution in the smoke of poisonous combat gases cannot stop the Afghan people's march on their road but they can only bring to the authors of those plans, and to those who are carrying them out, a resolute condemnation on the part of the entire world democratic public.

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS AFGHANISTAN DURING ANNIVERSARY

Received by Karmal

LD251228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and government, has received the Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which arrived in Afghanistan to take part in the celebration of the second anniversary of the April revolution.

In a cordial discussion Babrak Karmal briefed the members of our delegation about various aspects of the second phase of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Jindrich Polednik, conveyed to Babrak Karmal cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic. He stressed that the Afghan people, in their efforts to build a new and better life, could count on the full support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people.

Meeting Honoring Delegation

LD282219 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] (?Kabul) (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Afghanistan Zdenek Karmelita arranged here on Monday a meeting in honour to the visiting Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik.

The delegation attended the celebrations of the second anniversary of the April revolution, which installed the national democratic and anti-imperialist regime.

The meeting was attended by Afghan People's Democratic Party General Secretary, Revolutionary Council Chairman and Premier Babrak Karmal and other members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the government.

Jindrich Polednik appreciated the successes achieved by the government of Babrak Karmal in the four months after the beginning of the second stage of the Afghan revolution. He stressed that yesterday's Kabul demonstration marking the anniversary showed that the Afghan people are ready to defend and develop their revolutionary achievements. Babrak Karmal appreciated Czechoslovakia's solidarity and friendship with Afghanistan.

AFGHAN BORDER MINISTER CITED ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD280954 Prague CTK in English 0819 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--The Western propaganda had predicted that hard fighting between rebels and government units would break out again when snow melts in Afghan mountains, but the end of April is here and the security situation is, on the contrary, better from day to day, Afghan Minister for Border Affairs Fayz Mohammad told a group of foreign journalists in Kabul.

Contrary to the Amin regime which murdered the whole population of villages which showed signs of disagreement, the present Afghan Government prefers negotiations, especially with members of the misled tribes who mostly have no idea about the new targets of the revolution and are thus easy victims of the slanderous hostile propaganda. It is being explained to them that the revolution benefited them in particular, as it will give them land and provide their children with education and medical care. Under the Amin regime, there was no political work with these people and everything was solved violently and bureaucratically.

We also try to speak the language they understand; we do not force upon them incomprehensible revolutionary theories and slogans as was the case under Amin.

For instance, instead of the word imperialist we use the word English and everybody understands, as fighting against British colonialism is still remembered, the minister said.

In its very first address to the people the new government of Babrak Karmal declared its intention to respect religion and the priests. In another statement the Revolutionary Council said that all the priests who were outside Afghanistan, for instance in Pakistan or Iran, could return to their native land, and they were guaranteed freedom, inviolability and the right to continue their religious activities.

Of course, relations between the clergy and the authorities were disrupted during Hafizollah Amin's rule, a circumstance which, in view of Islam's strong influence in the cities and especially in the countryside, was not to the advantage of the government. However, violations of legality have now been definitively stopped.

A counterrevolutionary eruption broke out in Kabul and some other cities late in February exposing the true scope of the interference into the Afghan affairs from abroad. In spite of the fact that some priests were involved in those events, the government did not change its attitude to Islam and continues to declare that Afghanistan has always been and will remain a country of religious traditions, religious culture, and Islamic civilization.

Fayz Mohammad dismissed as total nonsense another assertion of hostile propaganda that over 700,000 Afghans allegedly were at refugee camps in the border areas of Pakistan. The Pakistanis take as refugees anybody, including the inhabitants of border areas, nomads, and traders who have been used for crossing into Pakistan for decades. The borders between the two countries are practically open and the nomads alone number about one million. In the past four days, for instance, a huge party of nomads entered Afghanistan with 2,000 camels and continues to move inland to their usual pastures.

The minister added that government troops take military action only against armed groups of bandits, robbers and terrorists trained abroad, and never against civilians.

PRACE CRITICIZES DISAGREEMENT ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

AU281330 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Pavel Auersperg article: "The Afghan Revolution Continues"]

[Excerpt] Some doubting voices resounding not only from among open class enemies of the Afghan revolution but also, in an isolated manner, from among certain forces in the revolutionary movement and claiming that the necessary conditions for a popular revolution in Afghanistan are not ripe yet have--to say the least--a distorted idea about the objective needs of social development in Afghanistan. Those people often view the backwardness of a country as an insurmountable obstacle and regard each change beforehand as doomed to fail: It is the old political trick of the adversaries of revolutionary progress, according to which revolution is impossible to carry out--now because of the highly developed industrial character of a country, which was the case of Czechoslovakia in 1948, now because of backwardness and the unripe social conditions. It also is no accident that such objections resounded from the ranks of some forces that renounce a truly internationalist viewpoint in evaluating social and international developments and agree to compromises with the capitalist system.

KIRCHHOFF, GDR DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

AU281334 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prague, CTK--Yesterday a delegation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front led by T. Travnicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and a delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front led by W. Kirchhoff, its deputy chairman and candidate member of the SED Central Committee, met in Prague for their final talks. The two sides noted that relations and cooperation between the national fronts of the CSSR and the GDR continue to successfully deepen and strengthen, and that collaboration between their individual member organizations is also developing. Comrades Travnicek and Kirchhoff discussed the prospects of that cooperation and expressed the conviction that its contents will continue to improve and become more specific. The two representatives also exchanged views on the present international situation, and confirmed the need for a joint course of action in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for disarmament, peace and social progress in the world.

The guests from the GDR inspected some historical monuments of Prague and acquainted themselves with modern construction projects in our capital city. In the evening they departed Prague. At the close of the visit, W. Kirchhoff granted an interview to the CTK correspondent in which he said that the relations between the two organizations have deepened, especially after 1977, the year of the signing of a long-term cooperation plan between the national fronts for the 1978-1983 period. He was able to convince himself in the course of his visit to the CSSR that the plan is being fully implemented and is beneficial to both sides.

INDRA RECEIVES GDR STATE COUNCIL'S GOETTING

AU251756 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Report in the column "International Relations"]

[Text] On Wednesday, Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany. Gero Koenig, the GDR ambassador to the CSSR, attended the reception.

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PDRY LEADER

LD242050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram to PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Husak congratulated him on his election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SEMINAR EXAMINING LENIN'S WORK ON LEFTISM

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Seminar Examining Lenin's Work on Leftism Opens" published in the 21 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page D 8:

On Page D 8, first paragraph of the article, line seven, the title for J. Skoda is incorrect. It should read: "J. Skoda, CPSL Central Committee department head."

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON VANCE, U.S. MILITARY ACTION

U.S. 'Playing With Fire'

AU291320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[P.R. commentary: "Playing With Fire--On the Abortive Military Action of the United States Against Iran"]

[Text] What many refused to believe has happened: The United States has undertaken a military provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran in brutal violation of international law, which again reveals the adventurism and the confrontation course of the Carter administration. U.S. war planes invaded Iran from FRG airports and from aircraft carriers cruising in the Persian Gulf, and violated the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic. They did not give a damn about international law. A serious danger to peace in that region and in the world was created more visibly than ever. The U.S. citizens detained in Iran were used as a pretext for the unheard-of act of piracy. That their life was seriously endangered in the process was accepted as an inevitable risk by its organizers. This fact at the same time pointed out clearly what the action was driving at. It served the striving for power and the endeavor to reconquer spheres of influence by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. It is a giveaway that the entire military undertaking was effected without regard to the U.S. allies. The undertaking failed, despite the fact that it had been rehearsed by the U.S. general staff. Carter, as he himself assured, assumed personal responsibility for it.

The brutal and ignominious attack on the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran is the climax to date of U.S. imperialism's hostile policy, which is not only directed against the Iranian people, but against the fundamental interests and the security of all peoples of the Middle East region. It shows with drastic clarity: Whenever the enforcement of its aggressive aims is at stake, no convention is sacred to imperialism. It rides roughshod over all human and international laws and norms.

The military adventure against Iran is a member in a chain of overt and covert attacks, of pressure and reprisals, with which the United States is trying to enforce its role as world gendarme. The long list of those attacks ranges from the slandering of the Islamic revolution, political and economic sanctions, fleet concentrations in the Persian Gulf to unsurpassable incitation and defamation of the Soviet aid granted to Afghanistan against the threat from outside, which is in concordance with the UN Charter and the existing friendship treaty. The unscrupulous execution of the U.S. military action in Iran bears renewed proof to the historical necessity of the Soviet Union's supportive action for Afghanistan.

Washington's lunatic step has once again shown the world where the policy of sanctions, boycott, blackmail and imperialist striving for supremacy leads to: the brink of a new war. This is dangerously playing with fire, a fire that can consume everything the peoples have built with great efforts.

The amorality of the war-like attack of the United States is only excelled by the cynicism "justifying" it. Washington wants to tell the world in all seriousness that the "mission" was "not motivated by hostility to Iran", but was carried out for "humanitarian reasons." This lie literally cannot be outdone. From the very first day the United States hated the people's revolution in Iran as much as the devil dreads holy water, and now, after Iran has demonstrated its determination not to bow to any pressure or sanction, they have given free rein to this hate in the military field, too. [paragraph continues]

Everybody knows, however, that the problem that Washington is allegedly trying "to solve," does not consist in the detained U.S. citizens in Iran, but in the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The reactions of the international public show that the act of aggression against Iran has triggered off utter indignation everywhere in the world. The peoples are alarmed. The armed provocation has torn the last veil from the face of those pharises who talk much about peace, but who in reality pursue a policy of threat, interference and violation of international lw.

U.S. 'Impudent Policy' Scored

AU3007750 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Bo Adam commentary: "Culmination of a Chain of Hostile Activities"]

[Text] The United States carried out an adventurous military provocation during the night from Thursday to Friday against the Islamic Republic of Iran. A deployment force of the Pentagon and the CIA landed on Iranian territory in violation of international law, in order to establish a military bridgehead. They unscrupulously risked a blood-bath. This shameless provocation has triggered off worldwide indignation.

The U.S. citizens detained in Iran were made to serve yet again as a pretext for intervention, but in reality, those responsible in Washington are driving at something altogether different, as is well known: Oil and strategic positions are at stake, that is to say, solid imperialist interests, the effort to reconquer spheres of interest. The United States does not take anything or anybody into consideration, not even its own allies.

It was no coincidence that right after the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Near and Middle East was swiftly declared a U.S. sphere of interest. It was no coincidence that, long before the embassy seizure, the right to military intervention was deduced from this.

Washington obviously still finds it difficult to accept that more and more oppressed peoples in the world have achieved sovereignty, are themselves deciding over their land and their riches and are no longer willing to let themselves be abused as military outposts of an aggressive global strategy.

The same applies to Iran: The potentates in the White House hated the Islamic revolution from the very first day. They did not like the anti-imperialist direction of this revolution.

The most recent action constitutes the culmination to date of a whole series of hostile activities against the Iranian people and against the fundamental interests of all the peoples in the region.

The attack shows the adventurous course of the present U.S. administration towards supremacy in the world. It shows to what abyss this policy of confrontation, threats and boycott leads. The aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism are today threatening all peoples of the world. This aggressive policy, which disregards the freedom and independence of the peoples, is fraught with dangers to peace, and not only in that region.

The alarming news of the U.S. attack on the national sovereignty and integrity of Iran is a signal to put a halt to this adventurous imperialist policy, a signal to all those forces in the world who are really serious about peace.

There is continuous hypocritical talk about peace in Washington. In reality, however, the United States is pursuing an impudent policy of aggression. The most recent events have confirmed this yet again.

Vance Resignation Viewed

DW291415 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in connection with the military fiasco of the United States in Iran has aggravated the crisis of the Carter administration. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler describes the atmosphere of the last hours in Washington:

Washington, my listeners, is seized by an atmosphere of political insecurity that wears one down. The military fiasco of the United States in Iran was followed abruptly by the spectacular resignation of Secretary of State Vance, and there is talk everywhere here in the U.S. capital that the crisis of the Carter administration threatens to develop even more.

It was learned from capitol hill that the foreign policy committee of the U.S. Senate will meet today to deal with the consequences of the failed Iranian adventure. Some senators have frankly stated that they are deeply concerned by the fact that the credibility of the Carter administration vis-a-vis their own populace as well as also vis-a-vis the allies in Western Europe and Japan has dropped to a dangerously low point. But what should be done to polish up the battered prestige of the administration? There is more confusion than clarity in this respect under the dome on capitol hill.

Senator Church, the chairman of the Senate committee, believes that the military action was a violation of the War Powers Act of the United States. Whenever a President orders the action of troops against a foreign country, agreement of Congress must be achieved as a consequence of the fatal Vietnam War. Since President Carter did not consult the respective Congress bodies, the situation necessitates a congressional investigation. The resignation of Secretary of State Vance, which was taking place out of protest against the policy of military adventures, strengthens Church and his followers.

But this opinion does not at all find agreement on capitol hill. Influential groupings, which are known for their agitational positions, are much rather interested in another debate. They try to subject the public to a new psychosis of fear by stating that the military fiasco of the Carter administration in Iran is characteristic of the fact that the United States today no longer has the capacity to safeguard its interests militarily. It is their strategy to force upon Congress a new discussion on the further increase of arms expenditures. They are already prepared for such a discussion: They demand an additional increase of the military budget by $8 billion. They also fan a mood aimed at placing a representative of their political interests in the free chair of state secretary Vance--namely Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, an advocate of foreign political confrontation policy.

Sharp controversies must be expected in the next days here in Washington. [Word indistinct] Senator McGovern, an influential member of the Senate foreign policy committee, pointed out to the Carter administration. The appointment of the new U.S. secretary of state will set a signal, indicating to the world whether the future foreign policy of the United States will be based on a commonsense diplomacy or on the policy of confrontation.

Iran's Khalkali Cited

DW291243 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. military action against Iran was to prepare the ground for a coup d'etat in the country. Discovered maps and other documents of the invasion troops clearly show that Washington had utilized an air armada of roughly 40 aircraft and helicopters. The planes presumably transported 3,000 men and also carried huge amounts of weapons as well as a military vehicle pool. This was disclosed to the public by Shaykh Khalkali, chairman of the Islamic Revolution Tribunals. An abandoned airport in the south of Tehran was supposed to be the landing ground from which the thrust into the capital and to Qom was to take place. A special command was assigned the task of storming the house of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Many factors indicated that a fifth column composed of counterrevolutionaries was to spread terror and insecurity so as to start the coup d'etat.

Afghanistan's Dost Quoted

ID291812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kabul--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns the shameless act of piracy by the United States against Iran, Foreign Minister Dost told ADN. "Adventurous actions of this kind against our fraternal people in Iran jeopardize peace in the region and the whole world," he said. His country's government is in solidarity with the brother nation of Iran in its just struggle against all subversive actions of U.S. imperialism.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG PLANE, ARRESTS REPORTED

AU291429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A single engine plane with FRG tail number D-EKWR violated the GDR airspace on 23 Apr 80. It landed in Erfurt Bezirk. The pilot, Vittorio Savignano, and the passenger, Willi-Robert Klebig, were arrested and handed over to the competent GDR organs for clarification of the details of the airspace violation. The plane was impounded.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES USSR-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

ID262353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Elections in the Society for German-Soviet Friendship ended during the weekend with conferences in several Bezirke organizations. In the past few weeks, some 600,000 members have been elected to honorary posts.

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the society, told delegates of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk organization that the conferences had confirmed that the organization's activities contributed to the further development of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and also to the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union. The society's members are actively working for peace and supporting the corresponding Soviet initiatives.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSKIE AS SECRETARY OF STATE REPORTED

LD300748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. President has appointed Democratic Senator Edmund Muskie to the post of secretary of state to replace Cyprus Vance, who resigned last Monday. The 66-year old senator is a member of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, and as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is quite well-known abroad, also. The trained lawyer was the vice presidential nominee in Hubert Humphrey's unsuccessful 1968 campaign. He also ran unsuccessfully as a presidential candidate 4 years later. Observers believe that Carter appointed Senator Muskie to the post of secretary of state because with his appointment he will relatively easily and [word indistinct] the Senate's contribution.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE MISSION IN IRAN

LD270918 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI)--Carter and his team have discredited themselves more than once, but such a bad failure never hit them before, reads a commentary in Sunday's NEPZABADSAG dealing with the U.S. rescue operation attempted in Iran.

It is not malicious joy but only pleasure to be felt over the Americans' "fumble-fisted unsuccess", "ill luck" or "left-handedness" by everyone who appreciates peace and human life, for "this operation, even though successful at the beginning, would have led in all probability to far more serious conflicts, to hundreds and thousands more dead, devastation and unpredictable political and military consequences, which no one can know would have been confined to the region concerned".

The commentary puts the question: What may Carter mean by "responsibility" and "full responsibility"? If they could not reckon even with emergencies likely to occur during such an operation--as the American version of the aircraft [word indistinct] what would have been the case with the unstoppable further complications, the irremediable consequences: Would the U.S. President have [word indistinct] full responsibility for those too?

Regarding the relationship between America and its allies, the commentator says that not so long ago a new political term came into use in Western Europe. Some of the press media and several influential politicians describe "reliability" as a crucial criterion of judging governments. It is no big secret that the criticism over the capers of the Carter administration is behind this very tactful phraseology, says the commentary and--after reviewing the hitherto activities of the Carter administration--establishes that it is very mildly put to call this political line unpredictable: "It would be ruder but more accurate to speak of the adventurist features of this policy", because it is not only that it is acting "by fits and starts", but also that it engages in more and more serious attempts and considers less and less the risk of its moves, especially since the electioneering has started in America.

Another new term has made its way into the West European political phraseology: "Solidarity", which was earlier used only by the socialist, anti-imperialist world and the Western publicism termed it ironically as an empty slogan used to cover the "dependence" and "satellite" relations. Noteworthy, now the word emerged everywhere in the West where the arguments are in desperately short supply and the only one left is that "America must not be let down".

"At the present stage of events, in the lack of arguments the Americans had no alternative but to squeeze new and new compromises from Western Europe on the basis of this forced solidarity. The commando operation of Tabas, they went even farther than that. It was not enough for them to impose--as did once the landlords to their feudatories--a life-and-death oath of allegiance on their allies. They also made them assume the sanctions against Iran, saying lest they be compelled to launch a military operation, and concurrently started their militants without a wince," says the commentator, adding: This would be sufficient reason for the sober-minded and moderate Western leaders to think it over how they got into this humiliating situation.

The solution is not hard to find says the commentator. "As Faust to Mephisto, they sold their souls to the devil when they accepted--or at least approved publicly--the completely unjustifiable thesis that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization strive to gain military superiority, when they agreed to launch the new armament spiral in NATO, when they came to side the USA in respect of the Euromissiles, questioning and thereby shattering the policy of detente to which they had been good partners and the confidence of which they had been builders before," writes NEPSZABADSAG.

ROMANY, DELEGATION RETURN FROM KABUL 28 APRIL

LD291048 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI)--A Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Pal Romany, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Monday from Kabul where it took part in the celebrations held to mark the second anniversary of the Afghan revolution.

TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD282308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance, and Maurice Papon, French minister of the budget, have signed a Hungarian-French agreement in Paris on measures to avoid double taxation. The agreement promotes the widening of contacts. The Hungarian minister of finance, who arrived in France today, also held negotiations with other representatives of the French Government.

GASPAR RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN TRADE UNION COURSE

LD292136 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI)--The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) has organized a three-week course for trade union officials from seven African countries--Benin, Guinea, Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Togo and Tanzania. At the course, held from April 8 till 29, African trade unionists studied the activities of Hungarian trade unions, questions of trade union work and international relations.

Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of SZOT, met the participants on the closing day of the course at the SZOT central school and briefed them about timely tasks of Hungarian trade unions and the situation of the international trade union movement. The participants of the course are to attend the May Day celebrations in Budapest.

BUDAPEST TV REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD281144 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1700 GMT on 27 April carries a film report by correspondent Laszlo Benda on his recent visit to Afghanistan.

In the introduction, he stresses how relieved the people are to have gotten rid of the Amin regime and how the current government places importance on accommodating the religious rituals of the country's overwhelming Muslim population, such as at a recent state celebration when passages from the Koran were read before the festivities began.

Benda then says: "The increasingly passionate opposition of external and internal class enemies of the revolution are causing the most problems in the new era. Commandos infiltrating from neighboring countries are endeavoring to prevent consolidation. This is why it is really important what sort of relations the new Afghan Government is forming with the governments of neighboring countries."

Benda says he asked Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost about this at his press conference at the Foreign Ministry. In his recorded answer, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation, Dost says:

"As far as our relations with Iran are concerned, we have supported their revolution--their Islamic revolution as they call it--since the beginning of the new era in our revolution. We recognize that the anti-imperialist revolution put an end to the autocratic regime of the shah because it was completely at variance with the interests of the people of Iran. Moreover, they have carried out other serious progressive measures. We have seen this in their relations with other countries and at international forums. All these reasons contribute to our support for them. Simultaneously, however, despite all our endeavours their reply has been regrettably far from satisfactory. Despite this we will continue our policy. We will make further efforts toward successfully normalizing relations between the two countries, and hope our efforts will one day be crowned with success.

"As far as relations with Pakistan are concerned, it is quite different. As you know there were elements after our 1978 April revolution whose interests suffered damage here in Afghanistan. They now collect in various camps and receive military and guerrilla training with external assistance. In reality this is the singular and most important reason why we requested assistance from the Soviet Union to help Afghanistan and its armed forces to successfully oppose attacks directed at us from abroad against our security, independence, territorial unity and sovereignty. This was the (?essence) of the request for assistance by Afghanistan: to repel external threats and attacks. This, as you also know, is and will be continuing."

Benda then describes the site of the memorial where soldiers of the revolution who fell in battle are buried. There follows a recorded interview with Dastagir Panjshiri, founding member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Benda says that he has heard rumors that Panjshiri is going to receive a new office, to which Panjshiri replies, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation:

"I think I have a very good post in the party already. I am a member of the Politburo and the Revolutionary Council, and am moreover the secretary of the party Control Committee. It is also true that Comrade Karmal has now appointed me security officer of four provinces in northern Afghanistan; namely, Badakhshan, Baghlan, (?Takhar) and Qanduz."

Benda then asks about the current state of security in that region. Panjshiri says: "There are some bandits, some Chinese agents, a few Pakistani and American agents and scalawags--all sorts of people who only have one thing in common, that they want to undermine our revolution. But we will try to remove them from social life through new tactics. I will attempt to reorganize our forces. I will strive to group all anti-imperialist and antifeudal elements into a new front under the organization of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. We will take up the fight on three main fronts. Firstly, in the field of security, and secondly in the political field, we will strive to create the best possible conditions for all anti-imperialist and antifeudal forces to participate in our fight. Third is the field of reconstruction. We will have to increase productivity, agricultural production and all productive work in reconstruction."

Benda then reviews Afghanistan's friendly contacts with the Soviet Union in the past and current cooperation, especially in the training of the army, as many of the generals were trained in the Soviet Union. Benda says: "This includes Gen 'Abdol Qadar, former defense minister and member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, to whom the doors of Amin's prison opened after the events last December. I asked him about external armed attacks and commandos deployed from across the border. Where do they get their weapons from?"

Qader answers, in Russian with Hungarian translation superimposed: "They get their weapons from the United States and are trained with Chinese assistance, among other places on Pakistani territory, from where they are deployed to destroy bridges, to burn our schools and to murder old people, women and children. In reality, they are unable to face our armed forces, while at the same time they are (?carrying out) an intensive propaganda campaign in our country. Not long ago we captured chemical weapons from them which they intended to use against our country and people. Even so I believe that they don't have and cannot have any real strength to deploy. The majority of people regard them as bandits and are terrified of them. The people turn to us for assistance and we give it."

Benda then says: "Yes, but there are serious battles in Afghanistan, and Qader says: "One is talking only of small groups of 5, 10, 15 people in a group at most."

Benda continues: "I heard that there were intense clashes a few days ago in the regions of Herat and Jalalabad."

Qader replies: "No, this is only Western propaganda. As a soldier, I should know about this. You see, about 10 people attack a village from time to time and frighten the population, and when we get to know about this we issue an order to our troops to go to the scene to clear the region of these elements, who then escape back to the hills. As you know there are plenty of hills in our country where they can hide. Then after a short while they dare to emerge once again to attack our smaller villages, but these are smaller groups. When four or five smaller groups clash in a town and create a great commotion, people surround them immediately just like children, listen to their slogans and begin to shout. This is what happened here in Kabul at the end of February. At that time, slogans of these groups were directed against the Soviet troops which the government itself had invited to Afghanistan to defend our people and assist our troops. At that time, we first wanted to take humane measures against the inciters, but when they began to resort to arson and set fire to buses and cars, our troops had to be called in. We gathered them up and [words indistinct]. We interrogated them for a month. The majority of them admitted their crime and we let them go."

Benda then asks if it is true that "your army was routed during Amin's rule?" Qader says: "Indeed, it did happen in Amin's time that people did not want to cooperate with the government and did not support Amin. This is why our forces and armed personnel did dissolve to a degree. Many left their posts and went back to their families. We now collect them, without threatening them, of course. Many come back voluntarily and they are reinstated into the army and their training is continued."

Benda says: "You mentioned the assistance given by the Soviet Union. Can you give a few details of this perhaps?"

Qader answers: "During the second stage of our revolution, we requested smaller units from the Soviet Union and they hurried to our assistance."

Benda interrupts: "This was around 27 December?"

Qader continues: "After 27 December. The Soviet Union gives us support in many fields, not only in military but also in economic fields. Soviet specialists assist in working out plans, the 5-year plan..."

Benda interrupts again: "Excuse me, what do you mean by smaller units?"

Qader says: "What are smaller units? An army, army corps or army division are not smaller troop units, rather it means two, three, four, or at the most five battalions. At the same time, American propaganda is saying that there are 90,000 Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan. This is empty propaganda."

Benda then asks when, since he was the planner of the two previous coups, he was planning the next one. Qader replies: "Look, I organized a military coup and a revolution, the 1978 April revolution. I think I have achieved my objective with the April revolution. Henceforth I am not interested in any other turn of events, as it is my deep conviction that the April revolution will bring to the Afghan people all I ever wanted and want."

SPRING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY REPORTED BY MAGYAR HIRLAP

WA291500 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] True spring weather has arrived. On Tuesday, farms throughout the country launched a veritable siege to compensate for the approximately 2-week delay in operations caused by unfavorable weather. The agricultural combine of Boly--the largest seed producing farm in the country--has begun sowing corn. This crop will occupy 45 percent or 7,600 hectares of the farm's arable land.

Members of the IKR [Babolna Industrial Corn Production System] also have begun planting corn. The system has delivered 6,000 tons of outstanding seed, and new agricultural equipment valued at 200 million forints to its member farms. News of the beginning of corn sowing has also been received from Feher, Gyor-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves and Csongrad counties. In all these counties corn planting equipment is working at only one or two farms at present, but in a few days all farms are expecting to participate in this important work.

Planting of sugar beets is nearing completion throughout the country. Some counties have already finished this work. They include Fejer and Gyor-Sopron counties. Csongrad will be finished in a day or two also. By Tuesday, numerous members of the IKR had begun sowing sunflower. The area the system is devoting to this crop has increased by 4,000 hectares this year. Encouraging news has also been received from the horticultural establishments. The time lag in planting has been virtually overcome in Heves, a county of special importance insofar as satisfaction of domestic supply is concerned. Vegetables are being grown on 7,000 hectares in this county.

Over the past days the soil temperature has gradually risen so that preparations are underway for setting out seedlings. Although cabbage has already been put out, it will be May before it is possible to set out pepper and tomato plants.

Over the past months the nation as a whole has received substantially less than the optimal amount of precipitation. Efforts at supplementing this shortfall are being made in the region serviced by the irrigation net of the Kiskore barrage. Irrigation is also in progress at numerous farms in northwestern Hungary. Wheat wintered well in the Tiszazug area of Szolnok County. Its development is being spurred by delivery of 50-60 millimeters of water.

FRG'S SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD281026 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[MTI Bonn correspondent Istvan Sandor interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the end of the second-day proceedings of the FRG Social Democratic Party Congress on security policy held in Cologne--recorded; Schmidt replies in German, with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpt] [Question] Herr Chancellor, the slogan of the conference was "Security for the Eighties." Does this security mean the same to you now as it did 1 year ago at the end of the seventies? Have preconditions or the means for safeguarding security changed?

[Answer] In principle, no. We wanted peace in the fifties, sixties and seventies. We want the same in the eighties--in Europe as well as outside Europe. We want to maintain peace, which made reconstruction possible after World War II, in Hungary just as in Germany, so that the peoples of East and West Europe can live in security. There was, is and will be a need for three factors. First, the need for military balance. No one can be allowed to subjugate another. Secondly, one must categorically renounce force. Thirdly, there is a need for relaxation between states and cooperation between East and West, just as between north and south. I wrote my first book about this 20 years ago, and it is more than 20 years since I first spoke of this in parliament. This balance existed for a long time between the Eastern alliance, the Warsaw Pact, and our alliance, NATO. The existence of this balance at the end of the sixties and seventies was one of the main reasons, one of the main preconditions in essence for the beginning of the policy of detente which was of such great benefit for all Europeans, for Hungarians and Germans alike.

Here in the West we have felt for some time there is an imbalance. We feel our security restricted. This is why the Western alliance decided last year to close its ranks and once more restore this balance. Simultaneously, however, we did say, mainly at the behest of our governments, that the West wants to hold negotiations with the East about medium-range missiles, nuclear weapons, to hold negotiations in both the West and the East about medium-range nuclear missiles before they are deployed. We are still awaiting a positive reply to this proposal for negotiations. Our aim in this field, and I must state this clearly, is for greater and better balance than heretofore, with less missiles. I believe, Mr Sandor, that such negotiations are the best way to (?preserve) your security as well as ours, and to continue the policy of detente. Our country made a significant contribution to the policy of detente in the seventies. This was advantageous and beneficial to everyone. [passage indistinct] This is why we Germans attach special interest to the continuation of detente. I know that this interest is particularly strong in Hungary also. We do not want to retrogress to the cold war. This could be damaging to Germans and Hungarians alike. We want to trust, not distrust. But distrust can and indeed must necessarily arise if important great powers do not regard the renunciation of force as an inseparable part of the policy of detente.

From the point of view of my government and of the West in general, events in Afghanistan have disturbed the faith in balance and in detente. Its influence is felt in Europe and affects the future, the eighties. There is confusion in this case about the renunciation of force, one of the fundamental principles of general security.

[Question] The atmosphere between the United States and the Soviet Union, in Europe and throughout the world has become perceptively cooler. Can you see a solution to this situation in the foreseable future? Do you see detente coming to the fore once again?

[Answer] Yes, for my part I can see the possibility. But if we wish to solve these issues, then the responsible politicians of the countries concerned must definitely hold negotiations, just as we have held comprehensive discussions with Mr Kadar three times during the recent years. We have a great understanding of each other. One must hold negotiations and discussions to search jointly for solutions, not only during clear skies but especially when adverse winds blow. Nor must we allow ourselves to have strategies for wars alone, but also for avoiding wars. In the era of nuclear weapons capable of destroying everything, a strategy for avoiding war, for decreasing tension, a strategy leading to an acceptable compromise for both parties is much more important than military strategy. Perhaps I am saying nothing here which the Hungarian people would not think of in a similar way.

LAZAR RETURNS FROM UNOFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD272240 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 April (MTI)--From the Vienna correspondent of MTI--Conversations between Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his host Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, came to a close Sunday in Drassburg, Burgenland. Lazar had gone on Saturday for a non-official 2-day [words indistinct] a lunch in Eisenstadt in honor of Gyorgy Lazar and his suite, who returned home on Sunday.

MUSKIE CALLED SUPPORTER OF 'MODERATE, PRAGMATIC' POLITICS

LD300852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] President Carter has announced that following the resignation of Cyrus Vance from the post of secretary of state, he appointed Senator Edmund Muskie to the post.

This well known activist of the Democratic Party has been a member of the Senate for 22 years. He is of Polish origin and has prestige in his country and abroad. He is a supporter of moderate and pragmatic politics. He gave proof of this by, among other things, supporting the SALT II agreement. Muskie was a known opponent of excessively high military budgets.

PAP writes that the fact that Muskie takes over Vance's post means that Vance's course should be maintained. The appointment of Edmund Muskie to the post of secretary of state has as its aim to pacify American public opinion and the U.S. allies.

ZAKRZEWSKI COMMENTS ON CYRUS VANCE'S RESIGNATION

LD292110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Jan Zakrzewski commentary]

[Text] The American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT dated 14 April this year placed Cyrus Vance in ninth place among the ten most influential Americans shaping the political face of the United States. The weekly said that in view of the growing problems on the international arena, Vance's position is getting stronger. That was 14 days ago. Today, Vance's position is nil; he ceased to be secretary of state and has no influence on shaping American policy.

Vance resigned because he could not agree with methods imposed on him in foreign policy, especially the attempt to release the American hostages in Tehran with the use of force. Figuratively speaking, the American press writes in despair that Vance's resignation has created the impression in the world that the U.S. committed an unforgivable strategic error by emphasizing the political consequences of the abortive military operation. The press suggests that Jimmy Carter has subordinated state policy to the needs of his election campaign. One must agree with that assessment, published today in the two most influential American dailies-- the NEW YORK TIMES and Washington POST. It is another matter that the Carter-Vance conflict had been brewing for a long time due to the growing influence of Zbigniew Brzezinski, presidential security advisor. He was more able than Vance to reach the President with his theories, which can be described in one word: hard, or from the position of strength.

Vance demanded a policy based on negotiations, Brezezinski demanded a policy based on the position of strength. Vance experienced many unpleasant humilations because his right to shape policy was taken away from him. At tonight's press conference, President Carter has to do some hard explaining, not only on the abortive operation to release the hostages but also to explain the behind the scene reasons for removing his secretary of state from decisions in foreign policy.

In a commentary from Washington, REUTER writes about the conflict which had grown between the secretary of state and the presidential security advisor, and draws attention to the fact that so far all those leaving the Carter administration believed in the policy of negotiations and were against a dialogue from the position of strength.

Commentators' conclusions for the future are not optimistic because of the changes which could take place in American policy after Vance's departure. It may be another turn to the right, toward confrontation. Concern will be even greater if Zbigniew Brzezinski, or another politician of similar beliefs, replaces Cyrus Vance at the State Department.

The REUTER commentary from Washington ends with the following sentence: The allies of the United States, and many American politicians, respected Cyrus Vance as a spokesman of moderation and stability in the foreign policy of a government which not always made stable moves.

PARIS PAPER VIEWS POLISH REACTION TO U.S. ACTION IN IRAN

ID2 91413 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poles Support Carter"]

[Text] Warsaw--Polish reactions to the attempt made by the Americans in Iran are more interesting because they contrast with the brutality and severity observed in Moscow and in the neighboring socialist countries. Here the dominant feeling, both in official circles and among ordinary people, is mainly that of incredulity.

In fact, I have met no one who is prepared to accept the version given by the Pentagon at its face value. In the eyes of the inhabitants of this country, the United States, where one Pole in four lives, is not only the land of freedom but also the land of effectiveness and technical perfection. Therefore, no one here can imagine that in a meticulously prepared operation three out of eight helicopters became immobilized.

The reserve and moderation shown in official circles stem in part from this incredulity. In fact, the press, radio and television have confined themselves to reporting facts, adding both American and Iranian commentaries but without expressing any opinion. Undoubtedly, there are reasons for this reserve--it would undoubtedly be inadvisable to show an aggressive attitude toward the United States at a time when Poland expects new credits, which it needs so badly, from American banks. However, it would undoubtedly be mean to attach too much importance to this motive. At a deeper level, the authorities have to take the population's pro-American feelings into account.

The whole of public opinion here backs the United States. All the people I have met have emphasized their understanding for the courageous decision made by President Carter, and their profound sympathy with the Americans in the drama through which they are living. If it is true that it is in the hour of need that you realize who your real friends are, the Poles will have again demonstrated their commitment to the country in which Kosciuszko and Pulaski once achieved fame.

This will surprise no one. Apart from the pope's visit and Cardinal Wyszynski's travels, only a visit by an American president, or even some other American personality, could arouse the crowds' enthusiasm here. For instance, the welcome reserved for Senator Bobby Kennedy, who made his way through Warsaw in the midst of a delirious crowd, was historic. And how is it possible to forget the deeply moving sight of a Polish capital where all the passers-by wept after President Kennedy's assassination was announced?

These stirring pro-American feelings observed in a socialist country might undoubtedly cause surprise, but this is one of those paradoxes which contribute to Poland's charm.

NEW VOIVODE FOR SZCZECIN APPOINTED

AU281450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26/27 Apr 80 p 2

["Cadre Changes"]

[Text] PAP--Having consulted the Szczecin Voivodship People's Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Henryk Kanicki the voivode of Szczecin.

Henryk Kanicki was born to a forester's family in Pinsk in 1933. He graduated in law from Poznan University and has worked in the profession for 25 years. In 1955-58 he was employed by the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office, where he rose to the position of deputy prosecutor. For 11 years he worked for the ZMS in Szczecin, in which he was the first secretary of the city committee and then of the voivodship committee. He also worked as head of the young workers department of the ZMS Central Committee and as secretary of the Central Board of the ZMS. In 1968 he was transferred to the Council of Ministers, in which he worked as deputy director of the Bureau for the Presidium of the People's Councils, as director of the Office of the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and as director of the control office. Since 1973, he has been deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department.

Henryk Kanicki is a member of the Central Party Control Commission.

At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Jerzy Kuczynski from the post of Szczecin voivode because of his appointment to the diplomatic service. He thanked J. Kuczynski for his services as Szczecin voivode.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK PRESENTS UN AWARDS

LD282215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Today, a ceremony for presenting special diplomas of recognition awarded by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Diplomas were presented to a group of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and national defense for particular services to the efficient functioning of UN peacekeeping forces. Diplomas were presented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek, who said:

[Begin Wojtaszek recording] The participation of the Polish military contingent in peaceful UN operations in the Middle East constitutes a concrete and important contribution by our country toward a peaceful solution of the conflict. It is another sign of our active and consistent peaceful attitude in the international forum. It is at the same time another sign of constructive cooperation in the international arena by Polish diplomacy and the Polish People's Army, the cooperation of long and glorious traditions dating back to our participation in international assignments in Korea and Indochina.

Today we can say with full satisfaction that our participation in peaceful missions made concrete contributions toward the cause of peace. It serves to consolidate Poland's position in the world, and it has confirmed the positive role played by our armed forces for peace. [end recording]

BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRS SESSION ON EMPLOYMENT, WAGES

AU281456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 80 p 8

["Employment and Wages--Session at the Council of Ministers Headquarters"]

[Text] PAP--On 24 April, the deputy voivodes and deputy city mayors responsible for the administration of employment and the wage fund held a session at the Council of Ministers headquarters. Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and vice premier, was in the chair. The session evaluated the situation of employment and wages, and mapped out tasks for the local authorities to insure the correct implementation of the 1980 socioeconomic plan.

THE SESSION STRESSED THAT THE SUPERVISORY AND CO-ORDINATING LOCAL BODIES OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD INTENSIFY THEIR PERFORMANCE TO INSURE THE SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN KEEPING WITH THE PLAN'S DIRECTIVES. The particular task is to reduce excessive employment in industrial and construction enterprises, and in communal facilities, and thus create manpower reserves for employment in those sectors that are short of labor. Such sectors include agriculture, transportation and services.

Employment and social affairs departments should insure the availability of manpower for the plants short of workers. These departments and plant managements must be consistent in availing themselves of the legal and economic measures to PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL, especially in the case of willful abandonment of work.

AS TO PRESENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT POLICY, LOCAL AUTHORITIES MUST SEEK TO EFFECTIVELY INSURE JOBS FOR ABOUT 450,000 school and other graduates. The employment of those young people will be effected in line with the programs approved by the voivodes.

The session pointed out that the voivodes and city mayors should increase supervision in line with their powers and effectively support the economic administration's activities to improve the correct administration of the wage fund in plants. THE PARTICULAR TASK IN THAT CONNECTION IS TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN TYING THE WAGE FUND TO THE TRUE RESULTS OF PLANT PERFORMANCE, TO IMPROVE THE USE OF WORKING TIME, TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF OVERTIME HOURS AND TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION. The implementation of those tasks calls for unceasing efforts to improve the performance of the voivodship departments responsible for employment and social affairs, and to insure that their cooperation with plant managements and workers services is closer.

The session was attended by Wladyslaw Baka, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Trade and Finance; Tadeusz Rudolf, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Zygmunt Dudzinski, first vice minister of wages, labor and social affairs; and Witold Bien, chairman of the Polish National Bank.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH IRAQ--Baghdad, 16 April, PAP--A consular convention between the governments of the Republic of Iraq and of the Polish People's Republic has been signed at Iraq's Foreign Ministry. The convention is aimed at regulating consular relations between the two states, the protection of their rights and interests, and the rights and interests of their citizens. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the convention was signed by the head of the consular department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fawzi ath-Thaqir, and on behalf of the Polish Government by Ambassador Henryk Zebrowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 16 Apr 80 LD]

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAN, MUSKIE APPOINTMENT REPORTED

LD300914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York: Observers believe that U.S. President Carter's appointment of Senator Muskie as secretary of state means the continuation of current foreign policy. In his brief statement the appointed secretary of state reaffirmed this himself.

At dawn this morning Hungarian time, Carter held a press conference carried live on radio and television, where last week's U.S. military action against Iran was primarily discussed. In essence, Carter was not willing to divulge new details and only relied on their repetition several times: He accepts responsibility for what happened, and the action did not in principle carry greater risks. [Words indistinct] the President made tougher remarks about the Iranians. In reply to a question he stated that in the future diplomatic and economic pressures will be applied to Iran but he left the possibility open for the employment of other nonpeaceful means. To another question he denied that National Security Adviser Brzezinski's influence has unilaterally increased.

ANDREI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Meetings with Government Officials

AU291015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Delhi, AGERPRES 29/4/1980--In continuation of his visit to India, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, met Bal Ram, speaker of the house of the people of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha), with whom he examined some questions of the Romanian-Indian cooperation, the intensification of contacts between the two parliaments included, as well as some aspects of international life. In this context, stress was laid on the ever growing role and responsibilities incumbent on parliaments in the general efforts of the peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere for halting the dangerous course of the current international tension, for resuming and consolidating the process of detente and cooperation in a better and more just world. The Romanian foreign minister also had a working meeting with Khan Chaudwari, Indian minister of energy. Discussed were the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in power production, the building of thermal-and hydropower stations in India, as well as in coal production, considered being the fact that broad possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation existed between the two countries.

Talks With Gandhi, Rao

AU292008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Delhi, (AGERPRES), 29/4/1980--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received on April 29 in the afternoon Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, now on an official visit in Delhi.

The foreign minister handed over to the Indian prime minister a message from the Romanian president, in which Nicolae Ceausescu, in his behalf and in behalf of Elena Ceausescu, conveys a friendly salute to Mme Indira Gandhi. Fully sharing the ideas comprised in the message regarding the high-rate development of the bilateral cooperation relations in all domains of interest, as well as in connection with the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries in the world arena, the Indian premier requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed her keen thanks for the message and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

During the talk, the two states' mutual wish was expressed, to expand and intensify the Romanian-Indian relations in the political, economic, technological and other domains, and to start economic cooperation ventures in third markets. In this sense, stress was laid on the importance of securing a proper preparation and fruitful unfolding of the impending session of the joint intergovernment commission of economic and technical cooperation, meant to seek out new actions of mutually advantageous cooperation, in harmony with the two countries' economic potentialities and with the provisions of their national plans of economic development.

Underlining the common stands of Romania and India as to the major international problems confronting mankind at present, they highlighted the concern of the two countries for the dangerous worsening of the world situation of late, the necessity to act for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious problems, to guarantee the observance of the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other states. They also emphasized the necessity of doing everything for continuing the policy of peace, detente and national independence, for the achievement of concrete steps towards the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new economic order in the world, for disarmament and the democratization of inter-state relations. During the talks they underlined the special role incumbent on the developing countries, on the non-aligned states, on the small and medium-sized countries in their efforts to resume the policy of peace, detente, understanding and wide collaboration among independent and sovereign states. In this context they pointed out their joint wish of intensifying the collaboration between the two countries on an international plane in the interests of their peoples, of the general cause of peace, stability and cooperation.

On April 29, 1980 official talks concluded between the Romanian foreign minister and his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao. During talks, the Indian foreign minister expressed full satisfaction at the results of the visit. The two ministers highlighted their governments' wish to develop the bilateral relations in all domains of joint interest, stressed the urgent need for actuating the joint Romanian-Indian commission of economic cooperation and expressed their common stand in connection with the intensification of the two countries' cooperation in international life. The Indian foreign minister accepted the invitation extended by his Romanian counterpart to pay an official visit to Romania. The Romanian minister also had interviews with Virendra Patil, minister of oil and chemistry, and Khan Chaudwari, minister of electric power, during which they discussed the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the respective domains, considering that ample possibilities are at hand for bilateral collaboration, on third markets included.

JOINT BANK WITH FRG INAUGURATED IN BUCHAREST

AU292004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] [No dateline received]--The inaugural festivity of the Bucharest branch of the Frankfurt-Bucharest Bank A.G. Romanian-West German joint bank, took place on April 29.

The inaugural festivity was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu, minister of finance; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; Vasile Rauta, governor of the national bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by other officials.

Also participating were Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian bank for foreign trade; Helmuth Guthardt and Gunther Schmidt-Weyland, executives of the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank; Rudiger von Treskow, executive of the Berlinger Handels-uno Frankfurter Bank; Constantin Duna, deputy chairman, general director of the French-Romanian Bank-Paris, representing the shareholders of the joint bank, the executives of the Frankfurt-Bucharest Bank A.G. joint bank.

Participating were Michaeli Jovy, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Romania, other heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

The Bucharest branch of the joint bank will handle with the Romanian bank for foreign trade, with the foreign branches of some foreign banks headquartered in Romania, as well as with natural or juristic persons residing abroad, banking operations specific to commercial banks such as: taking in of bank deposits, funds disposals, inclusive under deposits form, the taking and granting of credits in foreign currency, operations of currency arbitration, commercial and non-commercial settlements of accounts between natural and juristic persons residing abroad, as well as other operations according to the provisions of the functioning licence.

ARGENTINE MERCHANT FLEET SECRETARY OF STATE VISIT REPORTED

AU291916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/4/1980--A delegation of the State Secretariat of Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Argentina, led by Mario Pablo Pallet, secretary of state of the merchant fleet, paid a visit to Romania over April 23-26, 1980.

The delegation had an interview with Vice-Admiral Gheorghe Sandu, deputy minister of transport and telecommunications, and got informed of the systems of navigation in the Romanian river transport, visiting the ports of Galati, Drobeta-Turnu Severin and Orsova, the Drobeta-Turnu Severin shipyard, as well as the hydroelectric power and navigation system of the Iron Gates 1.

NETHERLANDS' LABOR PARTY LEADER LAUDS RELATIONS, URGES DETENTE

AU180842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 18 Apr 80

["Acceleration of Arms Race Should Be Prevented"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu is particularly active in his effort to point out and debate problems likely to be in store for the future, said Joop den Uyl to Bucharest review LUMEA. The leader of the Labour Party of the Netherlands, who has recently paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., indicated that during his interview with the Romanian head of state--interview he viewed as particularly useful--the opinion was expressed that the present international situation gave rise to serious tensions, that detente was affected. Under the circumstances--he stated in the interview published in the April 17 issue of the Romanian weekly of foreign policy, LUMEA, printed in five languages of international circulation--we believe it is particularly important for the process of detente to be resumed, for consultations to be continued in relation to the measures to be taken on this line. Tackling this question he stressed that all the countries continuing the preparations for a successful Madrid reunion is of decisive importance. After all, the Dutch guest went on, we risk facing accelerating arms race of devastating effects, and that is why such an evolution should be prevented. That is why we should conduct negotiations on security in Europe, as also on limiting the medium-range nuclear weapons.

Referring to the Romanian-Dutch relations, Joop den Uyl showed them to be excellent. At party level there is a great deal of interest in Netherlands regarding the development of Romania, a country having her own stand in Europe.

I believe, he said, that great responsibility is incumbent on Romania and on Netherlands in promoting efforts for preventing the irresponsible policy conducive to the acceleration of the arms race. I also believe that both countries can play an important part in this respect.

The fact is highly important for a country like Romania--with her significant policy of national independence and development--to have ever more contacts with Western European countries.

Joop den Uyl showed on the other hand that during his visit he had noted that "Romania was developing well" and that the "standard of living improved."

LUMEA INTERVIEWS SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON COLLABORATION

AU180840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1980--"Romania's president is an outstanding promoter of independence movement in the world..." stated 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister of Syria, recently a guest to Romania, in an interview to Bucharest weekly LUMEA of April 17. The president, he stated, is a statesman who knows the problems of international policy. Between Syria and Romania, he also stated, there are relations of friendship, economic, technical and scientific collaboration in full development. Our countries build their future freely and independently. Their collaboration is based on mutual interests and its fruit can be seen in the projects realized in Syria by our Romanian friends, in cement and oil industries, phosphate extraction, in land melioration. The building experience in Syria today is partly due also to the assistance given by Romania, by mutually advantageous collaboration.

Referring then to the ways of solving the Middle East issue, the Syrian deputy prime minister appreciated that Romania's position in this respect was in harmony with the position of his country that considered that only the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 could lead to a just peace in the region.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRIALIST; COOPERATION VIEWED

AU291529 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Pierro Sette, president of the Italian Institute for Industrial Reconstruction [IRI], who paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italy's ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the meeting and for the opportunity to visit Romania and acquaint himself with successes attained by the Romanian people in the fatherland's socioeconomic development. During the meeting the sides discussed with satisfaction the upward course of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy and expressed the desire to expand those relations to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause for peace, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

In this respect, the sides identified new opportunities to continuously promote economic and scientific-technological cooperation and collaboration between Romanian enterprises and companies belonging to IRI. Both sides emphasized the importance of broad and extensive economic cooperation between states, something which can positively influence efforts to halt the worsening of the international situation, to continue the policy of peace and detente and to insure the national independence of all states.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU, RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE VIEW EDUCATION, ECONOMY

AU291915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/4/1980--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on April 30 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The report was analyzed and approved regarding the schooling figures for the 1980-1981 school and academic year with lyceum, professional, higher and post-academic education, elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the education and instruction law and on the basis of the proposals of the ministries, of other central institutions and of the county people's councils.

It has been established that all the graduates of the eighth form should be admitted to the first stage of lyceum education (the ninth and tenth forms) and that 47.2 percent of those who finished the first stage should be admitted to the second stage (the eleventh and twelfth forms, day courses). In the 1979-1980 school year a 45 percent of the first stage graduates were admitted to the second stage. The first stage graduates will attend the professional education or will enter the productive work as practitioners. Over 85 percent of the pupils attending the eleventh and the twelfth forms will be included in speciality lyceums. The possibility of a more rational streamlining of the other categories of lyceums will be analyzed in keeping with the requirements of the economic and social life.

The schooling figure will rise in the foremen's training both at day courses and at evening ones. Various technical specialities of the higher learning will have their schooling figures raised. The Executive Political Committee recommended that the practice of pupils and students be unfolded in keeping with the kind of school training, with the future professions of the young people.

Then, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved the report on the stage of preparation of the party documents change, which proceeds in keeping with the norms and instructions of the party's Central Committee. The way how each and every party member fulfils the duties deriving for him or her from the party program and rules is analyzed in individual discussions, as well as the way how he or she untiringly campaigns for the translation into life of the party decisions, of the country's laws, participates in the fulfilment of all tasks facing the enterprises and institutions, and the way how communists improve their political, ideological and cultural level, their professional training. Higher exactingness is manifest as to the quality of party member, to the role of communists in the collectivities of working people they carry on activity in, as to the way they act for the translation into life of the principles of socialist ethics and equity. The conclusions drawn from the individual discussions started being debated in general meetings of the party organizations.

Examining a series of current questions of the economic activity, the Executive Political Committee stressed the need for intensifying the efforts for the cutting down of the material consumption both in industrial constructions, metallurgy and machine-building, and in the other compartments of the national economy, demanded the firm development of the raw material base through the utmost use of the resources in each country, and firmer action for the implementation of the measures set for the recovery and reuse of the raw and auxiliary materials, with a view to most efficiently capitalize them, and established that action be taken for the rounding off the soonest of the drive for material consumption typification and norm-setting all over the economy. The Executive Political Committee recommended that most resolute measures be taken for cutting down imports and for producing at home the materials needed by the Romanian economy, as this is the sound way of supplying the enterprises given the most difficult conditions brought about by the world economic crisis, as well as by the worsening of the international situation.

Considering that the investments activity has extended on a too large front, which leads to the scattering of the forces and prevents some objectives from being commissioned in due time, the Executive Political Committee recommended that work should not start on the objectives that have not been commenced yet, while the forces be focussed on rapidly rounding off the ones under construction and that are planned to start production this year. It was also established that the development projects of some centrals and enterprises be reconsidered, just like the socio-cultural objectives, with stress placed in economy on the equipment and proper use of the still unused productive capacities; and in the social domain on the complete fulfillment of the housing construction plan, so as to meet the needs of the mass of working people.

The Executive Political Committee recommended that a clear regulation be achieved of the way how investments of all kind are allowed to be initiated and approved, while avoiding the scattering and unjustified use of the funds.

The Executive Political Committee instructed the government to take concrete action for the settlement the soonest of these essential problems of economic development. It was also established that, in the light of these recommendations, the five-year plan and the next year's plan be made final, with a view to ensuring a higher efficiency and a new quality in the entire national economy.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU TOURS LAND IMPROVEMENT SITE NORTH OF BUCHAREST

AU271745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 26/4/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Ilfov County on Sunday, April 27, examining on the spot, together with experts, how land melioration operations proceed in one of the agricultural areas north of Bucharest.

On this visit President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

Aboard the helicopter, the RCP general secretary inspected a wide agricultural zone where there have been abundant rainfalls this spring. The helicopter landed on the hydromelioration site near Dimieni Village, where the RCP general secretary was welcomed by Vasile Musat, first secretary of the Ilfov County RCP Committee, Ion Iliescu, chairman of the National Council of Water Conservancy, and by experts.

The president was informed of the plans of draining operations over an about 65,000 hectare area in the north of Ilfov County as well as of the operations being performed on the Dimieni site which has a 5,000 hectare surface. The president emphasized the fact that the agricultural lands having surplus humidity should be rapidly reclaimed. In this respect, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the experts to elaborate, until this summer, a unitary programme of fully developing an area of over 100,000 hectares which should include the northern zone of the capital and be carried through until 1985.

Examining the projects presented, the president indicated that the storage lakes to be developed in that area should serve both irrigations and pisciculture. President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the ministers of agriculture and food industry, the National Council of Water Conservancy to review, in cooperation with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, with other relevant institutions, the whole plan of land meliorations for this five-year plan period and for the years to come, to urgently pass to the elaboration of programs for similar operations in all zones showing surplus humidity.

FAVORABLE U.S. REACTION TO MUSKIE APPOINTMENT REPORTED

LD300916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 30 (TANJUG)--The U.S. political circles have assessed Senator Edmund Muskie's appointment to the post of U.S. secretary of state as a good solution to the crisis arisen by Cyrus Vance's resignation.

Edmund Muskie is a strong political figure, with a 22-year experience in the U.S. Senate and with his resolve and wisdom can contribute to the solving of grave probems as of recently facing the State Department, is the unanimous conclusion of the most prominent leaders of both U.S. political parties, the Democratic, whose members are also Carter and Muskie, and the Republican, which is in opposition.

Muskie upheld Carter's decision to U.S. Armed Forces to violate Iranian territory and supported the President in the new orientation at the foreign-political plane. President Carter and Senator Muskie are close political and personal friends--Muskie was one of the candidates for the post of vice-president in 1976 when Carter was elected president.

It is claimed that Senator Muskie has not great foreign-political experience but is well acquainted with the basic problems of the contemporary world.

It is also believed that Muskie will have greater independence than Vance in deciding on certain foreign-political questions, significantly reducing this way the influence of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski who is believed to be a follower of a tough course in relations with the Soviet Union. In general, the initial assessments read that the U.S. foreign policy will shift from the White House to the State Department.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, NEIGHBORS

LD291458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--An expanded session of the SFRY Presidency chaired by Vice President Lazar Kolisevski was held in Belgrade today. Top-ranking officials of the federation and presidents of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces took part in the session.

In discussing the state and development of bilateral relations with the USSR, the Presidency noted their favorable development and stressed that the principles contained in the adopted joint documents represent a lasting basis for the further promotion of relations and of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The state and development of relations with neighboring countries, to which Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance, were also discussed. It was noted that President Tito's speeches in Skopje in 1978 and in Pristina in 1979 had particularly contributed to the successful implementation of our policy of development of good-neighborly relations. It was stressed that it is necessary to continue and intensify the activity aimed at the further promotion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with all these countries on the basis of full equality and mutual respect. Particular emphasis was laid at the session on the fact that differences in the internal development, international positions and in assessments of individual international issues and events need not represent obstacles for the further development of equitable and mutually useful cooperation.

The Presidency adopted the report of the work of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the SFRY Presidency for 1979 and discussed other issues within its constitutional jurisdiction.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES DEFENSE AND SELF-PROTECTION

AU300653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 80 p 3

[V.K. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 April--"The further socialization of defense and protection is one of the main directions of the LCY and other subjective forces, it was stressed at today's session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Col Gen Petar Matic. It was stressed that an improvement of the conditions in local communities and the basic organizations of associated labor for a more complete implementation of the self-managing rights and duties of the workers, people andcitizens in all-people's defense and social self-protection must be at the center of attention of the LCY.

"In introductory remarks Col Gen Ivan Kukoc, while speaking about the LCY activities in implementing the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress on all-people's defense and social self-protection in the basic organization of associated labor, the local community and commune, stressed that 'recently there had been a strong trend toward a quantitative strengthening of territorial defense in the basis of the society. We must encourage this trend and direct it in such a way to constantly expand the scope and limits for a mass inclusion of the working people and citizens, young people and women--those well trained and those who received the minimum training, those well armed and those having the most diverse weapons, either owned by citizens or social organizations, and those who have no weapons. That in the broadest sense of the word must embrace all forms of armed and unarmed resistance to aggression, as an organized force for an armed struggle and social self-protection. Therefore, the emphasis is on such an organization of the territorial defense that can embrace all those willing to participate in the defense and protection, an organization which will exceed the classical military organization.'"

To perceive the results, experiences and topical questions in the new organizational forms and solutions in our defense and self-protection, members of the commission tried to survey the ideological clarity and to elaborate orientations in the basic cells of the society. It was said that in the ideopolitical activity of the LCY, in the scientific and theoretical work, it was necessary to further explain the mutual linkage between all-people's defense and social self-protection. A great step has been made in linking all-people's defense and social self-protection by developing the civil defense in basic self-managing organizations and communities.

The organizations and organs of the LCY, together with all other socialist forces, must devote greater attention to the development of social self-protection, particularly in strengthening its preventive activity. Members of the commission stressed that the LCY must pay special attention to elaborating the role, tasks and field of activity of the commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the strengthening of the role and the preparation of the basic organizations of the LCY and members for the execution of increasingly more complex tasks pertaining to the all-people's defense are key questions in implementing the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress, it was stressed at the session.

BORBA ON TERRITORIAL DEFENSE TRAINING IN SERBIA

AU272053 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 14

[Unattributed article: "Training in Serbia's Territorial Defense: A Battalion to Each Kilometer"]

[Summary] "Some figures heard recently at the annual analysis of the training in the territorial defense of Serbia could confuse an uninitiated observer: For instance, the report that in our republic alone last year 1,200 territorial units underwent training. It is in the nature of human curiosity that this report leads to the question: If so many are called to training in one republic alone in only 1 year (many were trained in preceding years, and a good number were left for the next period) how many units does Yugoslavia have; how many defenders does our self-managing, socialist and nonaligned community have?"

Comrade Tito once said that our defense forces number 8 million Yugoslavs ready to take up arms to oppose any aggressor. "The chief of staff of territorial defense of a region has mentioned this practical data: every square kilometer of their territory is covered by 330 defenders, not counting the Yugoslav People's Army units.

"So there is no mistake. The best reply to any figure that causes puzzlement is provided by practice itself and our reality. The said 1,200 units as well as those that have undergone training earlier or are still to undergo it, in Serbia and in all other republics and provinces, contain many men and arms, as well as plenty of readiness and determination of these men to fight."

An analysis of the training at the training center at Bubanj Potok shows this readiness and the results of training, as well as further measures to improve the training. Last year, 298 exercises and other forms of training were organized for commands, staffs and officers, of which 90 were group trainings, 69 staff exercises, 51 staff war games and 42 mobilization exercises. Almost 500 officers attended courses at Yugoslav People's Army school centers.

Last year the territorial defense units in Serbia carried out 467 tactical and combined tactical exercises and 380 mobilization tests, in addition to target practice and other kinds of training. The response of personnel showed "highly developed awareness and responsibility for defense tasks." Men have become better trained. "Thus, for instance, almost all the units are prepared to complete mobilization ahead of the set time. Last year's tests demonstrated this in practice."

Units were trained for realistic tasks, especially in fighting against armor, against airborne assaults and against air attacks, so that "one may justly expect that the territorial defense is ready for its tasks."

"All those present at the analysis, starting with Maj Gen Miodrag Ivanovic who conducted the meeting, came to the same conclusion: The results are indeed great, but there are problems and shortcomings that will have to be solved in the future. The elimination of the shortcomings from the previous year was indicated as the most urgent task that should be tackled at once. Insufficiently organized individual work of officers pursuing their personal improvement, exercises of units in the worst weather and combat conditions and the striving for even better coordination are only some of the questions that will be given more prominence this year."

Intensive training of staffs and commands will be continued. The number of tactical exercises of units in mobile camps will be increased and there will be numerous checks of mobilization and combat readiness. All the training will be done in cooperation with those who will cooperate in war time, including regular army and sociopolitical communities and associated labor organizations.

"In the year in which saving and stabilization of our economy have been proclaimed, one will have to account for every dinar spent in training. This will only be possible if everything is done to even more improve the quality of training and comprehensive work in preparing and strengthening the defense capability of this component of our armed forces."

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES MARXIST EDUCATION

AU262109 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 80 p 6

[I. Torov report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 April--Much has been done in a relatively short time to advance the teaching of Marxism at the Yugoslav universities. Academic study of all these problems is spreading and strengthening, and the conclusions of the 10th LCY Congress of 1974 gave a particular impulse to these activities.

An expanded meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium commission for ideological and theoretical work in the LCY was opened with these words today by the commission's chairman Lazar Mojsov. He stressed, among other things, that a majority of the students accept the teaching of Marxism, but they show special interest in the problems of contemporary practice, revolutionary consciousness and socialism. One of the basic weaknesses of this process is that this linking of university Marxism with current life has been absent, and it is well known that the interest of young people in studying it--not, as it has been said, simply learning it from school textbooks--weakens the further the teaching of Marxism is removed from life.

Student Curiosity

The meeting was attended by representatives of sociopolitical organizations of the federation and the universities and Marxist centers from all over the country. It offered a variety of critical views and assessments of the present situation in the teaching of Marxism at colleges and the ideopolitical training of students. All those taking part in the discussion agreed, for instance, that after a development that chiefly concerned quantity, Marxist teaching in the universities is now at a standstill, at least as regarding quality. It was particularly pointed out that the present institutionalized form of teaching does not follow the increased intellectual curiosity of students in the study of Marxism.

It was said that students are required to think in a Marxist way about themselves, society, and their community, but we do little to help them in this respect. They get very tired learning and memorizing quotations, and they do not deal sufficiently with the essence of Marxist thought, especially its active function. Through a confrontation of theory and practice and by acquainting the students through the course of study with other philosophical concepts and currents, the students should be trained to perceive the world around them in an independent and critical way and to endeavor to change it. There is great interest in this.

Numerous examples were mentioned of organized discussions of current events in the world, among others of Afghanistan, Iran, the relations in the European and world workers movement. These discussions, organized as a dialogue or conversation and not on the principle of conventional lectures and tests, have shown a high level both of interest and knowledge.

Many attempts to make the teaching more modern usually fail under the pressure of material difficulties, but there also appear excuses saying that such teaching is "impossible." [paragraph continues]

In this situation sometimes even such type of conventional teaching is tolerated that drives students, particularly those studying science, to a double standard of behavior: While they are students they work as good members of the League of Communists, but when they go into production, they view technology in a conventional way, forgetting the basic point: people.

As regards textbooks, the majority of them suffered much criticism in the discussion today. The criticism referred above all to their (?lack of) including modern methods for the teaching of Marxism. Therefore we heard several opinions that one should not rely on textbooks, because Marx's thought, its value and strength, is much better than them, and that is the basic reason for the insistence on a return to original Marxist literature.

MACEDONIAN TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS 1979 BUSINESS RESULTS

AU271524 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 80 p 6

[Z. Perovic report]

[Summary] Skopje, 21 April--"At its session today the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Council, under the chairmanship of Dzemail Vejseli, discussed the results of business operations of the Macedonian economy on the basis of the closing accounts for 1979, and the economic trends in the first quarter of this year." Sinisa Spasov, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Council, stated that the results were more favorable than those in 1978. The gross income of the economy increased 36.1 percent and the "revenue [dohodak]" 34.5 percent, as compared with the previous year. Associated labor organizations distributed 34.4 billion dinars net income, 36.5 percent more than in 1978. Losses were incurred by 155 basic organizations of associated labor employing 31,048 workers, and totaled 1,623 million dinars, of which 95 percent were not secured. "Vejseli said that it is necessary to find a way to cover the losses of certain associated labor organizations and to find out to what extent they are due to objective factors and to what extent to subjective ones."

MONTENEGRO'S ĆEMOVIC VIEWS REPUBLIC'S RECONSTRUCTION

AU251754 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 80 p 4

[S. Vokasinovic and O. Despotovic report on speech by Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, at a festive session of the Montenegrin Executive Council marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the first Montenegrin people's government in Titograd on 17 April]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 17 April--It was only on 17 April 1945 in liberated Yugoslavia that the Montenegrin people for the first time in their turbulent history obtained their first people's government. That government developed as a political body from the national liberation struggle and revolution and meant a completely new quality in the development of the Montenegrin society. It confirmed its broadest class and national interest because that was a true government established with the will of the broadest social strata and their firm determination to live in the Yugoslav community. Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, said today at a festive session held in connection with the 35th anniversary of the formation of the first Montenegrin people's government.

Cemovic stressed that during the war Montenegro suffered exceptional devastation, practically everything in Montenegro was destroyed and the rebuilding started with almost nothing. Now 30 years later, the picture is completely different. Montenegro has achieved more than the boldest planners expected.

Earthquake Disrupted Relations

Cemovic stressed that the earthquake 1 year ago inflicted a very serious blow to a more rapid and more dynamic development of the socioeconomic relations in the republic, since Montenegro was left without much of what it had and what was created by generations. The swing in development has been lost and it is virtually impossible to make up what has been lost. During the past year, through the implementation of the economic program of reconstruction and building, significant results have been achieved in repairing the great damage caused by the earthquake. However, Cemovic stresses, the main work and tasks are still awaiting us.

The complex economic situation of our country, the indispensability of a consistent application of new solutions pertaining to the system, the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection are the immediate tasks facing us all, Cemovic said. For us in Montenegro, in addition to those tasks, the program of reconstruction and development of the stricken area will be one of the basic tasks for a long period to come. From all proponents of planning and direct execution of the tasks of reconstruction and development it is demanded that they reconstruct and build in an economical manner everything that was damaged by the earthquake and that they, in addition to repairing the damage, ensure a technical-technological level of reconstruction and building that will guarantee us that many mistakes from the past will not be repeated and that will include a component of development by means of which the lost swing in development will be at least partially alleviated. Therefore, it is not a question of whether we will, but rather of how we will realize the program of reconstruction and development.

NEW OFFICIALS ELECTED TO MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY

LD262358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Titograd--At today's joint session, the delegates of all three chambers of the Montenegro Assembly elected Momir Pejanovic as the republican secretary for national defense and Dr Ljubomir Sekulic as the republican secretary for justice and general administration. The new republican secretary for national defense was until now deputy republican secretary for internal affairs, while Dr Ljubomir Sekulic worked in the Montenegro Assembly.

At the same time, the Assembly delegates relieved Slavko Maricevic, up to now republican secretary for national defense, who is assuming a new duty in the committee of the LCY organization of the first army. The post of the republican secretary for justice and general administration has been vacant since December 1979, due to the departure of Marko Markovic to a new post.

CVETKOVIC DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK IN CROATIA

LD272252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The annual conference of the Socialist Alliance of Croatia will be held tomorrow. In his talks with Zagreb radio and television journalists, Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia, presented the experiences of the first year of collective work, leadership and responsibility in Croatia's Socialist Alliance. He also reviewed the work in sections and on the method by which the activity in that organization would be even more efficient. Listen:

[Begin Cvetkovic recording] We have been fortunate in that the application of Tito's initiative has been carried out by the entire organization, from the local community to the republican conference, and that the past year has yielded valuable experiences at every level. Taken as a whole, these experiences are undoubtedly positive. Everything we feared at the beginning and to which we attached particular emphasis or taken precautionary measures--all these turned out not to be real problems.

I think that everything functioned to the extent that leaderships were uniform with regard to cadres, that the spirit of collective responsibility prevailed and that there were no problems in finding persons who would accept a 1-year mandate. Perhaps this was of no great significance, because more or less the first persons selected were, in a considerable number of cases, those who were already occupying or had occupied those posts. But, in the second mandate period as well, the chairmen are being elected for a year and here, too, there are no problems as far as getting the most influential and most responsible people--people to whom this proposal has been made in work organizations, in various institutions, forums and sociopolitical organizations--to respond to this function without any pretensions of guarding this function for their descendants was concerned.

It is entirely certain that the position of the chairman is no longer untouchable and that it often happens that the chairman has to fight to carry through some of his ideas which have either not been explained enough or which are not acceptable enough for other members.

I believe that the entire idea of collective leadership must necessarily develop an attitude of confrontation on various stands representing various interests and must be resolved by democratic procedures. The struggle for greater democracy in all our sociopolitical organizations will also receive particular incentive from the affirmation of collective leadership. [end recording]

VOJVODINA LEAGUE ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS ON COLLECTIVE WORK

AU241901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 80

[S. Stanojevic and B. Gulan report on conclusions on collective work and responsibility adopted by the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina at its session in Novi Sad on 18 April]

[Text] It follows from the decisions on fulfilling the tasks pertaining to collective work and responsibility that in the future the Provincial Committee will elect a chairman of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina from its ranks for a 1-year term and that the first election will be carried out 1 year before the 17th conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The existing composition of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina will not be changed before the 17th conference. The term of office of the secretary of the Presidium will in the future be 2 years, while the term of office of the executive secretaries of the Presidium will be 4 years.

Collective work and responsibility will also be consistently implemented in the communal organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. As an exception only the present number and composition of the communal conferences will not be changed, but in the regular elections in 1981 the number of members of the communal conferences will be reduced so as to ensure their more efficient work.

In the second half of this year, but no later than the end of the year, presidents of the communal conferences, who at the same time will also be members of the executive committees and chairmen at the sessions of the committee, will be elected for a 1-year term.

In order to work more efficiently communal committees should consist of 9 to 15 members in the future. They will elect secretaries of the committee for a 2-year term of office. The necessary number of executive secretaries can also be elected to a 4-year term from among members of the communal conference. It will be possible to perform the function of executive secretary both voluntarily and professionally. The decision on this will be adopted by the communal conference and committees of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

VETERANS FEDERATION IMPLEMENTS TITO'S INITIATIVE

AU241850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Drago Tankosic report]

[Text] At its session in Belgrade today the Federal Committee of the Veterans Federation of Yugoslavia discussed veterans organizations' activities including their collection of historical documents on the revolution. Kosta Nadj was elected as the first president of the Federal Committee for a 1-year term of office. Tone Turnher was elected secretary for a 2-year term of office. Drago Tankosic reports on the session:

Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work, responsibility and the 1-year term of office for president has been accorded complete and unreserved support by veterans organizations and is considered a logical continuation of the revolutionary changes in the development of our self-managing socialist community and delegate system, Vicko Antic said in his explanation of the nomination of candidates.

Thanking the session for the trust placed in him, Kosta Nadj pointed out that we all face great tasks in the future. Only if we continue to stay firm in our community, if we act collectively and if we continue to be principled in implementing adopted policy, revolutionary in the struggle for the leading role of the workers class and engaged in all activities of the united forces of socialism headed by the League of Communists, will we fulfill all our tasks in this period of the socialist revolution.

The founder of our organization is gravely ill. There is no man among us and there is no honest man in the world who does not wish him well. We demonstrate our love and respect for Comrade Tito in action. Now we have also organized ourselves in a way in which collective work finds its full expression. Implementation of Tito's initiative is primarily a continuation of the struggle for progress, for a better life of the workers class, for strengthening associated labor, for constant strengthening of brotherhood and unity and for st[illegible] development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Kosta Nadj said.

Membe[illegible] of the Federal Committee adopted an analysis of the results of the activities of veterans organizations in collecting historical documents of the national liberation war.

BRIEFS

CSSR PLANNING OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Yesterday Bogoljub Nedelukovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific technical cooperation, received Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, and Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY. Views were exchanged on further advancing economic cooperation between the two countries and on preparations for the forthcoming session of the mixed committee. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 80 p 6 AU]

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